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The same ground has been plowed many times before and it cannot be said that Mr. Allen has turned up any new soil. He begins by discussing early conceptions of sovereignty and international relations, the want of a sanction for international regulations, treaties, and European political congresses. Four chapters deal with international unions, two with the Hague Conferences, and one with the "Common Property of All Nations" on the sea and in the air. A concluding chapter includes the Treaty of Peace with Germany and there are numerous documents quoted extensively in the text. Except for the fullness of treatment the same subject matter will be found in the textbooks on international law.

Mr. Allen's conception of international relations is almost entirely legal and there is little about the realities of intercourse among nations. In dealing with the welfare conventions and international unions, Mr. Allen recognizes that science has shortened distances, but he says nothing about the new orientation of *Weltpolitik* which has resulted from colonial development, the control of backward areas, the scramble after raw materials, and the other economic prizes which are among the ruling factors in present international politics. There is no discussion, furthermore, of such tarnished phrases as "national honor," "vital interests" or "reasons of state" which have covered a multitude of international sins. Little if anything is said about disarmament or popular control of foreign policy, which are surely two rather important questions of international relations.

Mr. Allen's book is written very simply and in non-technical language. It ought to be of some convenience since it contains the texts of a number of international agreements.

LINDSAY ROGERS,
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Diplomacy and the Study of International Relations. By D. P. HEATLEY. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1919, xvi, 292 pp.

The title of this book indicates its two subdivisions. These are an essay of seventy-six pages entitled "Diplomacy and the Conduct of Foreign Policy;" and materials for the study of international relations, collected under the heading "The Literature of International Relations." The latter fills 130 pages. There is an appendix of twenty-eight pages made up of extracts from books and documents referred to in the body of the book. The work therefore consists largely of materials for study rather than

original contributions of the author. Mr. Heatley, who is lecturer in history at the University of Edinburgh, says that he has attempted "to portray diplomacy and the conduct of foreign policy from the standpoint of history, to show how they have been analyzed and appraised by representative writers, and to indicate sources from which the knowledge thus acquired may be supplemented."

To describe the ideal training and qualifications of a diplomat; to discuss diplomatic morality—the extent to which the truth may be departed from or concealed—to show that Machiavelli has been misunderstood, and to support by chapter and verse the statement that "had there been more of Machiavellism, there would have been less that is Machiavellian;" to discuss the effect of the telegraph on the conduct of international negotiations—all of this is interesting: but it appears trivial alongside of more weighty questions of current interest. The latter Mr. Heatley approaches with boldness and true insight when he discusses the effect of national constitutions on the conduct of foreign relations. "A democratic constitution," he says (p. 56), "may be held to be necessary in domestic government in a modern State, but may, without inconsistency, be condemned, or in essentials curtailed, in its application to international policy." And further (p. 70), "the very nature of the problems should preclude, in the modern State, anything like direct participation of a vast number of minds and tongues in the initiation, the conduct, and the control of foreign policy; not least in Great Britain. . . . Democracy needs checks for its own security, just as monarchy has needed and submitted to checks against its own abuse." This position, he supports by reference to the complex relationships which exist between the diplomat and the home office, between the home office and the legislature, and between the legislature and the electors. In the appendix, he quotes extracts from documents and treaties describing the "Treatment of International Questions by Parliaments in France, Germany, and the United States." All of this has application to the whole question of "secret" diplomacy, and secret treaties.

This first part is not Mr. Heatley's only original contribution, but in the second part his own remarks are so interwoven with quotations, sometimes with marks and sometimes not, and the pages are so fully footnoted, that it is difficult to find them. He has, in fact, very nearly subordinated himself to the men whose thought he is following. His work thenceforth becomes a biblio-

graphical manual rather than a reasoned text, but one which is the result of scholarly research the requirements of which can only be appreciated by those who have essayed it. However exasperating this method of presentation may be to the reader who is not also an auditor of the author's lectures, two sections have maintained their interest in spite of the method. These are the sections devoted to the "Sovereignty of the Sea" (p. 116-141), and to the "Literature of International Ethics" (p. 177-215). In the first, he gives the historical background of the present-day problem of the freedom of the sea, by discussing in relation to Grotius' *Mare Liberum*, the works of three British writers, William Welwod, John Selden, and John Borroughs. In the latter, he weaves a connected story of aspiration for a League of Nations, out of an exposition of the contributions of Hooker, Saint-Pierre, Rousseau and Bentham.

The value of the book is greatly increased by the numerous and well-chosen extracts from works not always available to the student. For the American user its bibliographic value is lessened by the fact that it is almost devoid of references to source material and commentaries relating to the Western Continent.

FREDERICK C. HICKS,
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Recollections of a Foreign Minister (Memoirs of Alexander Iswolsky). Translated by CHARLES LOUIS SEEGER. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York. 1921. One volume, 303 + XV pp.

The author of these memoirs, A. P. Iswolsky, was the Russian foreign minister at a most interesting and critical period of his country's history. It was a time when one could expect that Russia would start on the new path of constitutionalism and thus develop more democratic institutions. In consequence one could anticipate important developments to be revealed by an active and astute participant; Iswolsky, being a member of the tsar's government, could have known many details of the Russian policy of 1905-1906. But just in this respect, his memoirs are rather disappointing; the reader will find hardly any new facts in them, notwithstanding the exaggerated preface of the translator.

Through the entire volume there go like a red streak, two main ideas of the author, which evidently were on his mind and possibly were the real object of his publishing these memoirs; namely, first the effort to vindicate two personalities, of which one was